

BELLSOUTH

EX PARTE OR LATE FILED

Kathleen B. Levitz
Vice President-Federal Regulatory

December 18, 1998

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Ms. Magalie Roman Salas
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, NW, Room 222
Washington, D.C. 20554

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DEC 18 1998

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

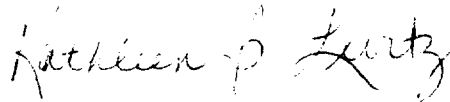
Re: Written Ex Parte in CC Docket No. 98-56 and CC Docket No.
98-121 /

Dear Ms. Salas:

This is to inform you that BellSouth Corporation has made a written ex parte to Carol Matthey, Chief of the Common Carrier Bureau's Policy and Program Planning Division. That ex parte consists of a written description of the functionalities included in BellSouth's Trouble Administration Facilitation Interface.

Pursuant to Section 1.1206(a)(1) of the Commission's rules, we are filing two copies of this notice and that written ex parte presentation for inclusion in both the dockets identified above.

Sincerely,



Kathleen B. Levitz
Vice President-Federal Regulatory

Attachment

cc: Carol Matthey (w/o attachment)

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Vice President-Federal Regulatory

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Ms. Carol Matthey, Chief
Policy and Program Planning Division
Common Carrier Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, NW, Room 222
Washington, D.C. 20554

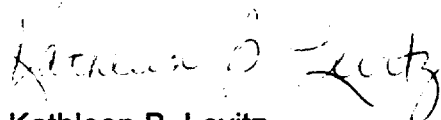
Re: Written Ex Parte in CC Docket No. 98-56 and CC Docket No. 98-121

Dear Ms. Matthey:

Attached is a description of the how BellSouth's Trouble Administration Facilitation Interface (TAFI) operates submitted in response to a request from Jake Jennings of your staff. If after reviewing this description your staff has questions about it, please have them call me at 202.463.4113.

Pursuant to Section 1.1206(a)(1) of the Commission's rules, I am also filing two copies of this written ex parte presentation in both the dockets identified above.

Sincerely,



Kathleen B. Levitz
Vice President-Federal Regulatory

Attachment

cc: Andrea Kearney

Jake Jennings

Michael Pryor

TAFI Functionality Overview

1 INTRODUCTION

BellSouth designed the Trouble Administration Facilitation Interface (TAFI) in 1993 as part of a major process improvement initiative for handling non-designed, telephone number based customer trouble reports. Prior to TAFI, BellSouth employed the two-step report processing methodology still used by many ILECs today:

1. The customer contacts a Call Receipt Center to report their trouble condition. The Customer Service Assistant (CSA) or Maintenance Administrator (MA) enters the customer's report into LMOS, informs the customer of the indicated commitment date/time and then tells the customer that someone will contact them regarding their trouble.
2. The report is routed via LMOS to the Installation/Maintenance Center serving the customer's geography where a Screening MA analyzes the report, makes the appropriate database verifications and test, determines the cause of the problem, resolves the problem or routes the report to the appropriate entity for resolution.

With TAFI, the traditional screening function was moved to the Call Receipt Center thereby enabling the CSA/MA to resolve many customer reports while the customer is still on the line. If the problem requires additional effort, TAFI automatically routes the report (via LMOS) to the correct entity for resolution. This was accomplished by employing an Artificial Intelligence (AI) rules based system within TAFI to consistently guide the user to the correct outcome. All of the interactions with the various legacy systems are handled automatically by TAFI and TAFI presents the results of its analysis in plain English terms. By freeing the user from the burden of maintaining proficiency in using the legacy systems, the user can now focus on the customer and their needs.

2 REPORT PROCESSING

As indicated above, a TAFI user not only 'enters' a report, they actually 'process' the report to the extent available for the given condition. When the TAFI user completes their transaction, the report is either:

- A. Resolved to the customer's satisfaction and closed (a report is entered and automatically closed in LMOS to maintain an audit trail),
- B. Routed to the correct entity for further effort (via LMOS), or
- C. The TAFI transaction is canceled because the customer was not actually reporting a trouble condition on a BellSouth facility/service.

2.1 Initial Activity

When the user completes and sends the initial trouble entry window (i.e., the customer's telephone number and line in use status), TAFI automatically obtains the following legacy system data:

1. The customer's CSR data (the bill to and the Service and Equipment (S&E) data) from CRIS,
2. Any pending service order data from SOCS,
3. Initiates the LMOS TE/TR transaction and returns the customer's LMOS data.
4. If the report is flagged as a Repeat Report in LMOS, TAFI automatically obtains the recent trouble history data.

TAFI 'knows' who the user is by their TAFI user profile and allows the user to process reports for those customers belonging to them. For CLEC users, their company's OCN value is included in their profile¹. TAFI will check for a matching OCN value first on a pending service order due 'today' (if one exists) and then in the CSR bill to data. If a match is found, the CLEC user is allowed to continue processing the report exactly the same way a BellSouth user would process the report. (Note: BellSouth users are allowed to process reports on all lines since the CLEC is a BellSouth customer.)

2.2 Process Flow

Once TAFI secures the initial legacy system data and validates the user, TAFI presents the user with the 'main menu' of possible trouble categories. One of the most challenging aspects of resolving a customer's trouble condition is determining exactly what is wrong with the service. To facilitate this task, TAFI employs a series of menus and sub-menus to obtain a clear understanding of what the customer is reporting. Once the problem is defined, TAFI enters into an interactive dialogue with the user to further analyze the situation. The response to these questions may prompt additional dialogue or some predefined action.

Part of the definition process is validating the customer's information against legacy data. If the customer was reporting a Feature problem (i.e., Call Forwarding doesn't work), TAFI will first verify that the feature appears on the customer's CSR. If the customer is not paying for the feature, the repair process stops and the customer is asked if they would like to add the feature. If yes, TAFI prompts the user to refer the caller to the Business Office. (CLEC users would refer their customers to their Business Office.) If no, the contact is ended. In both cases TAFI cancels the transaction to an appropriate code.

If the customer is paying for the feature, TAFI will then verify the Central Office (CO) translations (via Predictor) to ensure that the feature is correctly programmed. If the feature is not correctly programmed, TAFI instructs MARCH to add the feature to the customer's translations. If the feature is correctly programmed in the CO, TAFI will guide the user to provide proper instructions on the use of the feature. (Note: most feature-related problems stem from the customer not full understanding its operation.)

If the customer was reporting a line problem (i.e., No Dial Tone), TAFI will automatically initiate a MLT test and determine what action to follow based upon the test results.

¹ Effective 12/13/98 TAFI recognizes CLEC users whose company may have multiple OCN values. The OCN value found in the user's profile is matched against a list of 'allowed' OCN values for that particular company. That user can process any record that contains an OCN value entered in this allowed list.

If the customer was reporting that their buried service wire (a new drop wire was added at their location) has not been buried yet, TAFI queries the OSCPM database to obtain the current status of the particular subcontractor's work order.

Should a ported out customer (LNP) call to report a problem with their service, TAFI automatically recognizes the ported status, queries the LNP gateway to secure NPAC data, and the user can refer the caller to their new vendor for resolution.

If the report is a 'subsequent report' (i.e., LMOS currently has a trouble report for the given number), TAFI will automatically display the current status of the report to the user (i.e., Pending Dispatch Out). Additional information provided by the customer is applied and the appropriate action followed. (For example, the customer may be calling to close the report since the reported condition is cleared, or additional information is added that may change the status or severity of the report, etc.)

In summary, TAFI obtains data from the customer (via menu selection and subsequent dialogue) regarding the trouble condition, automatically obtains the correct legacy system(s) data, analyzes all of the available information and provides the user with a recommended course of action for resolution. In most cases, accepting TAFI's recommendation will provide the correct resolution. However, the user may have information not available to TAFI that would cause an alternate path. The user can 'override' TAFI's recommendation and redirect the report as necessary.

2.3 Examples

In this example, the user selected MemoryCall as the main menu category that caused TAFI to generate the appropriate sub-menu: (Note: If the customer did not have Memory Call as an option in their CSR, the report would stop at this point.)

The screenshot displays a terminal window with a menu-driven interface. At the top, there are fields for 'TH', 'OOS', 'LIU', 'NAME', 'ADDRESS', and '1AES'. Below these, a list of trouble conditions (TOG) is shown, including 'Dial tone', 'Outgoing call', 'Incoming call', 'Transmission', 'Memory Service', 'calling plans/billing (ANI)', 'Long distance', 'Physical', 'data pProblems', and 'Enhanced Services'. The 'Memory Service' option is highlighted. To the right of the main menu, a sub-menu for 'Memory Service' is displayed, listing various issues such as 'No stutter dial tone', 'Stutter With no messages', 'Too few/too many rings', 'Password won't work', 'Forgot password', 'Gets generic message', 'Cannot Retrieve messages', 'Cannot Delete messages', 'Surrogate Memorycall doesn't work', 'Won't work with Ringmaster', 'Memorycall plus Pager doesn't work', 'Memorycall plus Doesn't transfer On "0"', 'Anywhere Fax Service', 'Overflow Fax Service', 'Information Delivery Service (IDS)', and 'Message Delivery Service'. At the bottom of the screen, the text 'LMOS Data Available For 9999495038' is visible on the left, and the time '00:44 10:57:04' is on the right.

From the sub-menu, the user selected the "Cannot Delete Messages" option which prompted the interactive dialogue question, "Does Memory Call accept password?"

